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BOOK NOTES.

Gustav Theodor Fechner, von WILHELM WUNDT. Wilhelm Engelmann, Leipzig, 1901. pp. 92.

Wundt here sums up in an admirable and comprehensive way Fechner's views upon nearly all of the chief topics to which his life was devoted, viz., personality, the night view of things, the problems of life, consciousness, God, the psycho-physic scale of the world and of immortality, the day view, the Zend-Avesta. In the supplement of thirty pages, personal memories are related. His relation to the philosophy of our time and spiritualism are summed up, and his own method is characterized. In the appendix a list of his works is given.

Histoire et Solution des Problèmes Métaphysiques, par CHARLES RE-NOUVIER. F. Alcan, Paris, 1901. pp. 477.

This work is a development of that part of the author's dilemmas of pure metaphysics in which he condensed the chief theses involved in sustained thought. He deals with the ancient world, the systems of Plato, Aristotle, and their successors, Neo-platonic Christianity, theological pantheism, synthetic and critical philosophy, materialism and atheism, and the present state of philosophy in France.

L'Année Philosophique. (F. PILLON.) Vol. XI, 1900. F. Alcan, Paris, 1901. pp. 316.

The first 131 pages are devoted to four essays; one by Brochard on myths in the philosophy of Plato, by Hamelin on the origins of Spinozism, one by Dauriac on the categories, and one by Pillon a critique of Bayle and of Cartesian spiritualism.

Études de Psychologie, par J. J. VAN BIERVLIET. F. Alcan, Paris, 1901. pp. 201.

We have here four essays, the longest on right and left handedness and the asymmetry of the nervous system and of functions, followed by briefer essays on visual illusions, illusions of weight, and on the relations between circulation and cerebration.

On the Psychology and Physiology of Reading, by EDMUND B. HUEY. (Thesis.) Reprinted from the *American Journal of Psychology*, Vols. XI and XII. pp. 22.

These studies deserve more than passing notice, for they mark an important technical step in advance in our methods of studying the act of reading. Most interesting, perhaps, is the discovery that the eye does not move steadily along the line, but goes by hitches and starts.

Les Timides et la Timidité, par PAUL HARTENBERG. F. Alcan, Paris, 1901. pp. 264.

These data are based upon self observation, questionnaires, direct questions, experiments and bibliographies. The themes discussed are definitions, attacks of timidity, traits of the timid, evolution, cause and varieties of fear, morbid fears, prophylaxis and therapeutics.

Hypnotism and Suggestion in Therapeutics, Education, and Reform, by R. OSGOOD MASON. Henry Holt and Co., New York, 1901. pp. 344.

The chapters here are the subjective element in the newer therapeutics, the relation of hypnotism to the subconscious mind, cases in general practice treated by hypnotism and suggestion, educational uses of hypnotism, forms of suggestion useful in the treatment of inebriety, six cases treated by hypnotism without suggestion, and the ethics of hypnotism.

Mental Wandering, by WILLIAM JULIUS MICKLE. *Brain*, Part I, 1901. pp. 26.

The distinctive features of this paper deal with partial or complete transient division of self consciousness in mild, quiet delirium, attempts to analyze phantasmal experiences; the metamorphosing effects of sleep dream; and the lively emotion of play in mental wandering.

Studien über die Narkose zugleich ein Beitrag zur allgemeinen Pharmakologie, von E. OVERTON. Gustav Fischer, Jena, 1901. pp. 195.

After a general part characterizing anæsthetics and the various methods, the writer discusses the chief hypotheses on the mechanics of narcosis. In the special part, which follows, the narcosis of ether and chloroform are treated in great detail.

Les grands Symptômes Neurasthéniques (Pathogénie et Traitement), par MAURICE DE FLEURY. F. Alcan, Paris, 1901. pp. 412.

The sensation of fatigue, the condition of the circulatory apparatus in neurasthenics, troubles with sleep, digestion, excretion, the genital system and the mind, are the captions under which the writer gives us an interesting and comprehensive survey with suggestive tables and charts.

L'Opinion et la Foule, par G. TARDE. F. Alcan, Paris, 1901. pp. 226.

The relations of the crowd to opinion and the way in which they influence it are here made the subject of a very interesting memoir. The data are gathered not only from normal, but from criminal groups, and we have here interesting contributions also the psychology of conversation.

Eaglehawk and Crow. A Study of the Australian Aborigines, by JOHN MATHEW. New Amsterdam Book Co., New York, 1900. pp. 288.

The writer's novel views upon the anthropology of Australia are essentially that the language of the extinct Tasmanians was the substratum of the Australian languages; that they were the first occupants of the country; that it was settled not from the northwest, as Eyer had urged, but from the northeast; that the amalgamation of the two races offered an explanation of the existence of two primary exogamous classes through the greater part of Australia. The work is largely linguistic and abounds in tables and vocabularies.

Races and Peoples. Lectures on the Science of Ethnography, by DANIEL G. BRINTON. David McKay, Philadelphia, 1901. pp. 313.

The physical elements of ethnography; the psychical elements of ethnography; the beginnings and subdivisions of races; the Eurafrikan race, including the Hamitic, Semitic, Euskaric, Aryac and Caucasian stocks, are treated in the first five lectures. Then follow the Austafrikan, including the Negrillos, Negroes and Negroids; and

finally the Asian race with its two branches of Siuitic and Sibiric. The three concluding lectures are on insular and littoral peoples, including Negritic, Malayic and Australic; the American race; and problems and predictions, including the ethnographic problems and the destiny of races.

The First Interpreters of Jesus, by GEORGE HOLLEY GILBERT. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1901. pp. 429.

The first interpreters of Jesus are still first in influence and authority. The writer fears this has not been sufficiently recognized. The question is just what do these writers teach; what is central and what subordinate in each; what is their point of view and what did they seek to impress upon their readers? In this spirit the author considers the teachings of Paul, those of the minor writers, and those of John, in the three parts of his book.

Das Leben Jesu bei Paulus, von RICHARD DRESCHER. J. Ricker, Giessen, 1900. pp. 65.

The author discusses the Pauline conception of Jesus in each of his leading epistles.

Die Bildersprache Jesu in ihrer Bedeutung für die Erforschung seines inneren Lebens, von HEINRICH WEINEL. J. Ricker, Giessen, 1900. pp. 49.

The writer takes his point of departure from Jülicher and attempts a "hermeneutics psychologically oriented." The endeavor is to find the psychic experience that is presented in or lurks behind each of the analogies.

Die Anfänge unserer Religion, von PAUL WERNLE. J. C. B. Mohr, Tübingen, 1901. pp. 410.

Under the section on the origin of religion the writer discusses the calling and prophecy of Jesus, the primitive Christian community, the church, the earliest theology, Paul, Jesus among the heathen, the theory of redemption, the anti-Judaic apologetics, the Pauline gnosis, the apocalypse. The other section, on the development of the church, describes the decay of prophecy and the apostolate, the origin of the episcopate, the ascetics, saints and martyrs, the further development of theology, relations to Greek thought, and piety in the post-apostolic age.

Die philosophischen Grundlagen der Theologie Richard Rothe's, von WALTHER FLADE. August Hoffmann, Leipzig-Reudnitz, 1900. pp. 148.

This is an inaugural dissertation which treats its subject under the captions of the analysis of consciousness,—animal and human, self determination as a psychic and ethical idea, relations to the external world, transition to ethics in the narrow sense and the idea of its processes, ideality and reality, philosophy and theology, religion and morals.

Christentum und Darwinismus in ihrer Versöhnung, von HERMANN FRANKE. Alexander Duncker, Berlin, 1901. pp. 128.

The writer discusses the battle for a coherent view of the world, the essence of Christianity, of evolutionism, the relation of the latter to the Christian doctrine of salvation, primitive religion, Hebraism, Christianity, development and revelation, Christian morals and evolution.

Kant contra Haeckel, von ERICH ADICKES. Reuther und Reichard, Berlin, 1901. pp. 129.

The thesis here is that Haeckel's view of the world is not monism, but materialism. The latter is refuted. True monism is described as at once probable, yet incredible. The conceptions of a world riddle is described as one of the signs of our times.

Ideen zur Philosophie der Geschichte der Philosophie, von MORITZ V. STRASZEWSKI. Wilhelm Braumüller, Wien, 1900. pp. 50.

The writer praises as the three chief ends of philosophy the deepening of the religious life, the unitary presentation of the spiritual content of our time, and the distinction between the appearances and the facts of knowledge.

The Philosophy of History, by S. S. HEBBERD. Published by the Author, La Crosse, Wis., 1901. pp. 311.

The chapters here are the nature of thought, the civilization of India, classical and mediæval civilization, the reformation and the genesis of science, modern art and morality, social revolutions since the reformation. The author's studies have been careful and extensive, and his work is an admirable and original treatment, which merits a far better dress.

The Life of the Bee, by MAURICE MAETERLINCK. Translated by Alfred Sutro. Dodd, Mead and Co., New York, 1901. pp. 427.

This is an admirably told story of the swarm, the young queen, the nuptial flight, the massacre of the males, the progress of the race, etc. The writer has carefully utilized the standard authorities.

The Limits of Evolution and Other Essays Illustrating the Metaphysical Theory of Personal Idealism, by G. H. HOWISON. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1901. pp. 396.

The most remarkable thing about this able and remarkable book is its attempt to vindicate the standpoint that all existence is either the existence of minds or that of the items and order of their experiences; that time and space owe their entire existence to the relations of minds, the co-existence of which is not temporal or spatial. These many minds may by an ancient metaphor be called the city of God. God is their fulfilled type, the bond of their union, reigning in them by light, reason and final causation. These minds are members of an eternal republic with no origin but a purely logical one and free of and controlling the natural world. They constitute the whole world of spirits, including God, united through recognition of him; and thus they are the real prime mover toward the goal of a common ideal, now called evolution. As the mind's creation simply means the eternal fact that God is a complete moral agent, and such dependence on him that if he did not exist they would not, because raised to reality in and through his existence.

This new monadology with its able and ingenuous supplements is most opportune in this day when epistemology has resolved the soul into an accidental drifting together of essentially unconnected psychic states. It will strike many as a hazardous step, but it is certain no more so than the desperateness of the situation justified. To have thus turned the instinctive longing for immortality, which is a passion with many minds as it was with the late F. W. H. Meyer toward such an hypothesis, though it be but as a protest to the morselizationists, is not only a clever strategic move, if one wished to regard it from a merely controversial standpoint, but Professor Howison's hypothesis is in the line of most of the earlier psychological thinking of the

world, and squares with one of man's deepest instincts. Demonstrable it is not any more than is the post-mortem existence of souls after death as assumed by the telepathists, but its argumentation is far above and has nothing to do with theirs.

The Lesson of the Life of Huxley, by WILLIAM K. BROOKS. From the Smithsonian Report for 1900, pp. 701-711. Govt. Print, Washington, 1901.

These few pages are perhaps the most interesting and suggestive that have been or even could be written on its subject by our leading American biological thinker, who can appreciate and judge not only the technical but the philosophical work of Huxley.

Dragons of the Air, by H. G. SEELEY. D. Appleton and Co., New York, 1901. pp. 239.

This account of extinct flying reptiles, with 80 illustrations, is by a thorough master of his subject, who has worked it over in lectures at the Royal Institution.

Outlines of general Biology, by CHARLES W. HARGITT. C. W. Bardeen, Syracuse, N. Y., 1901. pp. 164.

After ten years experiment with this new departure from the old verification methods, this work takes up the frog and fern, and then considers the animal and vegetable cell, and selects as types the hydra, medusa, fungi, earthworm, starfish, sea urchin, clam, crayfish, grasshopper, liverwort, moss and flowering plant.

Aether und Wille oder Haeckel und Schopenhauer, von RICHARD WAGNER. Hermann Seemann Nachfolger, Leipzig, 1901. pp. 238.

We have here eleven somewhat rambling but not uninteresting discussions of Haeckel, Schopenhauer, cause, space, time, genius, etc. On the whole it is an interesting, but not very luminous or novel volume.

Energismus, von JOSEF SCHLESINGER. Karl Siegismund, Berlin, 1901. pp. 554.

This is the doctrine of the absolute resting but substantial existence of the general space of worlds and its effective and creative power in an attempt to build up an anti-materialistic natural science. The author is a Professor in the Agricultural School at Jena, and develops his views in forty discourses.

The Octocyst of Decapod Crustacea : Its Structure, Development, and Functions, by C. W. PRENTISS. From the Bull. of the Mus. of Comp. Zoölogy, Vol. XXXVI, No. 7. Cambridge, Mass., 1901. pp. 251, with 10 plates.

Revision of the Skunks of the Genus Chinchilla, by ARTHUR H. HOWELL. North American Fauna, Aug., 1901, No. 20. Govt. Print, Washington, 1901. pp. 47, with plates.

The Commonwealth of Cells. Some Popular Essays on Human Physiology, by H. G. F. SPURRELL. Baillière, Tindall and Cox, London, 1901. pp. 115.

This booklet describes living matter, the chemistry of the body, its mechanics and physics, the nervous system, and the body generally, in five popular essays with two or three score of rough illustrations.

The Protozoa, by GARY N. CALKINS. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1901. pp. 347.

This is a summary adapted to the needs of both general and special

students of biology. Its subject matter is treated from the historical, comparative, and general point of view. Its index and bibliography, the latter of which is up to date, greatly increase its value.

Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology, edited by James Mark Baldwin. Vol. I, pp. 644. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1901.

This is the first volume of a long expected, needed, and comprehensive work. It includes many of the principal conceptions of ethics, logic, æsthetics, philosophy of religion, mental pathology, anthropology, biology, neurology, physiology, economics, political and social philosophy, philology, physical science, and education, and gives a terminology in English, French, German and Italian. We withhold final review until the appearance of the other two volumes. Suffice it to say here, that it promises to be a work entirely indispensable to every pupil and student of the subject.

A Manual of Psychology, by G. F. STOUT. Hinds and Noble, New York, 1899. pp. 643.

This work claims to be from a genetic point of view and illustrates the earlier stages by reference to the mental life of animals and the conditions of lower races; but it should be distinctly said that it is essentially the stock subject matter of psychology, and is genetic in hardly any sense except that it places sensation first, and passes on to perception, conception, etc.

New Psychology, by J. P. GORDY. Hinds and Noble, New York, 1900. pp. 402. Price, \$1.00.

This primer, which has now reached its seventh edition, recognizes the newer departments of child study, brain and nerve, Herbartian interest and apperception, and is designed for progressive young teachers, who have not been to college. Questions are appended to all its brief forty-two chapters.

Die Element der Psychologie, von H. DE RAAFF. H. Beyer und Söhne, Langensalza, 1901. pp. 132.

The formation of concepts, their movement, thinking and understanding, logical, æsthetic, moral, and religious consciousness, and finally self-consciousness, are the subjects treated.

Contributions to a Psychological Theory of Music, by MAX MEYER, University of Missouri Studies, June, 1901, Vol. I, pp. 80. Price, 75 cents.

Professor Meyer, formerly Wundt's assistant, is one of the best living authorities on the psychology of music from the physicist's standpoint. He is certainly now our American authority, and his years of careful experimentation, first at Clark and for a year in Missouri, have distinctly enlarged our knowledge of this subject and resulted in important corrections of the views of Helmholtz and other previous writers. In this valuable paper, Dr. Meyer first discusses the æsthetic laws of melody, containing only two different notes, and then the complete musical scale. This is followed by an analysis of thirteen complex melodies; *i. e.*, of melodies not related directly to each other, so that it must be theoretically dissolved into partial melodies. Most interesting are the fourth, fifth and sixth chapters on the psychological laws effective in the historical development of melody; on the theory of melody; and the æsthetic laws of harmony.

Studies from the Yale Psychological Laboratory, edited by Edward W. Scripture. Vol. VIII, 1900. Yale University, New Haven, Conn. pp. 123.

This eighth volume contains a safe test for color vision by the editor; researches on movements used in writing; a second series of cross-education studies; and a computation of a set of simple direct movements.

Laboratoire de Physiologie de l'Université de Turin. Travaux des Années 1899-1900 publiés sous la direction de A. Mosso. Hermann Loescher, Turin, 1901. pp. 222.

The most important studies here are blood pressure; uterine temperature; the transplantation of testicles; the law of voluntary muscle work; the function of tactile corpuscles; the oscillation of tactile sensations produced by stimulus.

La Psychophysique, par MARCEL FOUCAULT. F. Alcan, Paris, 1901. pp. 491.

The first part characterizes Fechner and his predecessors; the second is entitled evolution and criticism of psycho-physics and describes the work of Helmholtz, Plateau, Delboeuf, Hering, Breton, Charpentier, G. E. and F. C. Müller, Titchener, Orchansky, Ebbinghaus, Boas, Stumpf, Henri and others.

Vision, by W. H. R. RIVERS. Appendix by C. G. Seligmann. Reports of the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition to the Torres Straits. University Press, Cambridge, 1901. pp. 140.

This paper of 132 quarto pages is devoted to a report of a very careful study of the visual power of the natives as to acuity, color, and spatial perception.

Imitation or the Mimetic Force in Nature and Human Nature, by RICHARD STEEL. Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Ltd., London, 1900. pp. 197.

Imitation is considered in successive chapters in economics, psychology, ethics, religion, politics, law, custom and fashion, language, poetry, fine art, habit and instinct, heredity, in molecular forces, series and in reasoning.

La psiche nei fenomeni della vita, di G. SERGI. F. Bocca, Torino, 1901. pp. 221.

The writer seeks to sum up here in fourteen chapters the recent studies of psychic phenomena in the lowest forms of life. His chief themes are—vital movement and energy in uni- and plura-cellular organisms; excitability in living substance; sensibility as a biological property; the idea of movement; consciousness as a psychic character; the conscious direction of movements; instincts; psychological heredity; mnemonic reproduction; psychological interpretation; soul and life.

Memory. An Inductive Study, by FREDERICK W. COLEGROVE. Henry Holt and Co., New York, 1901. pp. 369.

This is a second revised edition, with an introduction by President G. Stanley Hall, and it is a volume that is sure of a place in the library of every psychologist, and is worthy the careful perusal of every teacher.

Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research. Oct., 1901, Vol. XVI, Part XLI. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co., London, 1901. pp. 649.

Here at last we have Professor J. H. Hyslop's study with Mrs. Piper of the problem of personal identity. The author throws out the question of the supernormal and of spiritualism generally. Spiritism as an alternative explanation to telepathy, we are told, is nothing more than the question whether the brain of the medium is adequate to account for the facts. During his entire work Professor Hyslop has not remarked "one single suspicious circumstance." The last half of the volume is an appendix of four sittings, with notes. We hope to give a fuller review of this study later.

The Practical Secrets of the New Psychology and Mind vs. Medicine in the Treatment of Disease, by J. SAM JONES. Harrison, Ark. pp. 136.

These precious pages of this little \$5 pamphlet must not be measured solely by the value of their scientific message to a world lying in ignorance of soul secrets, but also by their power, when rightly applied, to treat, if not cure, all diseases. Appendicitis, bashfulness, corns, business success, control of children, deafness, fits, freckles, "la grippe," love making, nervousness, paralysis, pimples, piles, stammering, sleeplessness, the tobacco habit, whiskey habit, warts, etc., may all be affected, if not cured, by the new psychology here taught.

Studies on the Effects of Electricity on Organisms. II. The Reactions of Hydra to the Constant Current, by RAYMOND PEARL. Reprinted from the Amer. Jour. of Physiology, Vol. V, June, 1901, pp. 301-320.

Der Ursprung der Sprache, von F. LÜTGEMAU. Hermann Seemann, Leipzig, 1901. pp. 32.

Experimentell-Psychologische Untersuchungen über das Urtheil, von K. MARBE. W. Engelmann, Leipzig, 1901. pp. 103.

De l'influence de l'esprit sur le corps, par DR. DUBOIS. Schmid and Francke, Berne, 1901. pp. 92.

Ueber Sinneswahrnehmungen und Sinnestäuschungen, von DR. KORN. Vogel und Kreienbrink, Leipzig, 1901. pp. 29.

A Text-book of Medicine for Students and Practitioners, by ADOLF STRÜMPFEL. D. Appleton and Co., New York, 1901. pp. 1242.

This magnificent work, now in its third American and thirteenth German edition, and with 185 illustrations, is a well known standard work, which has been now almost wholly rewritten. It thus retains all the merits of the earlier production, while it has the advantage of being most nearly in line with recent investigations. It should have a place in the library of every physician. Its indexes and convenient arrangement of subject matter make everything accessible.

Textura del sistema nervioso del hombre y de los vertebrados, par S. RAMÓN CAJAL. Vol. I, pp. 566; Vol. II, pp. 224. Nicolás Moya, Madrid, 1899-1900.

At last we have a summary by the author of his neurological studies illustrated by 313 cuts, all of which I believe are entirely original. Fuller review will be given upon appearance of last half of volume.

Atlas of the Nervous System, including an Epitome of the Anatomy, Pathology, and Treatment, by CHRISTFRIED JAKOB. Edited by Edward D. Fisher. W. B. Saunders and Co., Philadelphia, 1901. pp. 218, with 112 colored lithographic figures and 139 other illustrations.

This is largely a volume of brain maps, many of which are colored, and are in some respects better than anything that have preceded them. The explanatory text is both anatomical and pathological, with a description of the diseases of the nervous system. On the whole this book easily ranks as the most important of all manuals on the subject. Its plates are models of clearness, and the author has wisely confined himself in every case to the size of the book, so that there is no folding or unfolding. If any criticism were to be made, it might be that some of the many colored plates are a little too intensely stained and that the schematic drawings are a trifle more definite than facts warrant.

Nervous and Mental Diseases, by ARCHIBALD CHURCH and FREDERICK PETERSON. W. B. Saunders and Co., Philadelphia, 1901. pp. 869.

This third edition, with its 322 illustrations, has been thoroughly revised both by editions and rearrangements wherever necessary to make it more acceptable to students and practitioners. Some sections have been entirely rewritten and new diagrams and tables added. While it is essentially a practitioner's book, it is also a careful and judicious treatment from a scientific point of view, and the authors have also evidently drawn to a considerable extent upon their own experiences.

Studien über die Narkose zugleich ein Beitrag zur allgemeinen Pharmakologie, von E. OVERTON. Gustav Fischer, Jena, 1901. pp. 195.

After a critical discussion of the chief hypotheses on the mechanism of narcosis, the writer discusses in detail the effects of ether and chloroform and the results of his experiments with single groups of organic narcotics, including those with aromatic combinations, and finally inorganic anesthetics with some remarks on the mode of action of basic narcotics and their combinations.

Die Periodischen Geistesstörungen, von ALEXANDER PILCZ. Gustav Fischer, Jena, 1901. pp. 210.

Circular insanity, periodic mania, melancholia, amentia, paranoia, dipsomania, sexual abnormalities, secondary periodic psychoses, somatic accompaniments and results of post-mortem examinations, and the combinations of periodic with other kinds of insanity, are the topics considered.

Psychologie de l'Idiot et de l'Imbécile, par PAUL SOLLIER. F. Alcan, Paris, 1901. pp. 236.

This is a second enlarged edition, with twelve infolded plates at the end.

Les Maladies de l'Orientation et de l'Équilibre, par J. GRASSET. F. Alcan, Paris, 1901. pp. 291.

This volume contains many interesting personal observations of malorientation in those suffering from nervous and mental diseases. The nerve tracts and centers involved are discussed, also the ailments and their symptoms where this trouble is found. It is a comprehensive and valuable memoir.

Die psychologische Denkrichtung in der Heilkunde, von OTTO BINSWANGER. Deutsche Rundschau, Oct., 1900. pp. 87-103. Julius Rodenberg, Berlin.

Psychology and the Medical School, by GEORGE V. N. DEARBORN. Reprinted from science, N. S., Vol. XIV, July 26, 1901. pp. 129-136.

Journal of Medical Research, edited by Harold C. Ernst. N. S., Vol. I, No. 1, July, 1901. Boston.

The Works of George Berkeley, including his Posthumous Works. With prefaces, annotations, appendices, and an account of his life, by ALEXANDER CAMPBELL FRASER. In four volumes. pp. 527, 415, 412, 611. Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1901.

In 1899 Professor Fraser was asked by the delegates of the Oxford Press to preface a new edition of Berkeley's works with some account of his life, as the edition of 1871 was out of print. Although in his eighty-second year, having been for more than sixty years a lover of Berkeley, he undertook, and has now completed this work, utilizing all the valuable biographical and philosophical material, and also the invaluable manuscript of Archdeacon Rose. In this edition, the introduction and notes have also been almost entirely rewritten, although this is not intended to supersede the author's life of Berkeley. Much of the new material came in too late to permit of purely chronological arrangement which has, however, been mainly adhered to. On the whole, these volumes are attractive and convenient in form, and will be indispensable to all teachers of philosophy who have no earlier edition, and highly desirable for those who have.

Malebranche, par HENRI JOLY. F. Alcan, Paris, 1901. pp. 296.

The views of this great Cartesian, whom some think Berkeley's interview with him killed, are here presented in their unity. The many quotations are well chosen, and they attractively present the incomprehensibility of God, the soul, and the ideals of perfection.

Pour la Raison Pure, by F. EVELLIN. F. Alcan, Paris, 1901. pp. 34.

This is an attempt to summarize the many conflicts between imagination and reason.

Philosophie des Sichselbstbewussten, von FRIED. WILHELM DAHLMANN. Koelling und Klappenbach, Chicago, 1901. pp. 146.

This book with its fine German type, to our thinking, remarkably tasteless get up, its long paragraphs and sentences, with neither index or table of contents throughout, may have a very important message, and it may find somewhere a reader, both of which we sincerely hope.

La Philosophie Russe Contemporaine, par OSSIP-LOURIÉ. F. Alcan, Paris, 1901. pp. 278.

The first part describes philosophies and the general philosophy of Russia; the second is devoted to psychology; and the third to eleven sociologists, with a summary chapter urging the necessity of breaking away from isolation in Russia.

Geschichte der Philosophie im Islam, von T. J. DE BOER. E. Hauff, Stuttgart, 1901. pp. 191.

The geography of Islam is first treated; then oriental wisdom; Greek science; the views of Arabian philosophers on philology, duty, faith; the degree in which they were influenced by Pythagoras, Aristotle, Neoplatonism, which affected different Mahomedan thinkers in very different ways; and finally Arabian philosophy in the West.

Science and Mediæval Thought, by THOMAS C. ALLBUTT. C. J. Clay and Sons, London, 1901. pp. 116.

This is the Harveian Oration delivered before the Royal College of Physicians, October, 1900.

A History of Philosophy, with Especial Reference to the Formation and Development of Its Problems and Conceptions, by W. Windelband. Translated by James H. Tufts. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1901. pp. 726.

The translator has in this edition incorporated all the changes made by the author in the second German edition, whether in the text or the appendix. A seven page note on certain aspects of recent English thought has also been added.

L'Évolutionnisme en Morale, par JEAN HALLEUX. F. Alcan, Paris, 1901. pp. 228.

The first part discusses the principles of moral evolution and conduct from the physical, biological, psychological and sociological view point. The second part is the discussion of the hypothesis fundamental to the system and of the principles of conduct as deduced from it, with a final application to practical life.

Das sittliche Leben, von HERMAN SCHWARZ. Reuther und Reichard, Berlin, 1901. pp. 417.

This is an ethics on a psychological basis with an appendix on Nietzsche's Zarathustra doctrine. The first part characterizes the ethics of personal worth or the doctrine of modern self-affirmation; the second is entitled alien morals or the doctrine of ethical self-denial.

Varia. Studies on Problems of Philosophy and Ethics, by WILLIAM KNIGHT. John Murray, London, 1901. pp. 196.

The functions of philosophy at the present time; nationality as an element in its evolution; our present philosophical outlook; poetry and science, their contrasts and affinities; the unseen root of ethics; the correlation of moral forces; corporate responsibility; practical ethics; philosophical societies in the universities of Scotland; the formation of public opinion; desiderata in modern philosophy and the ethics of criticism, are the topics in this volume, made up of lectures to students at St. Andrews, one of which is given at the opening of each year.

Ethical Marriage. A Discussion of the Relations of Sex from the Standpoint of Social Duty, by DELOS F. WILCOX. Wood-Allen Publishing Co., Ann Arbor, Mich., 1900. pp. 235.

This little book embodies a protest against the idea that the morals of marriage are a subject to be discussed by physicians alone and as incidental to sexual pathology. The writer pleads that marriage is the supreme co-operation; that only the fittest should marry; describes its motives, the duties of courtship, the control of passion in marriage, with social reflections at the end.

Sexualpolitik, Sexualjustiz, Sexualpolizei, von KARL KENTSCH. "Die Zeit," Wien, 1900. pp. 95.

Das Sexuelle Leben der Naturvölker, von JOSEF MÜLLER. Lampart u. Comp., Augsburg. pp. 73.

Sexuelle Irrwege, von FERD. STEINGIESSER. Hugo Bermühler, Berlin, 1901. pp. 192.

These volumes are hardly scientific or philosophical, but are chiefly popular, and while they contain some things that are good, contain little that is new.

Questions de Philosophie Morale et Sociale, par J. P. DURAND. F. Alcan, 1901. pp. 179.

The venerable writer again describes materialism, atheism, determinism, socialism, transformatism, and "struggleforlifeism," with an appendix on the relations of psychology to metaphysics, morals and the subconscious, and the communal family.

The Doctrine of the Freedom of the Will in Fichte's Philosophy, by JOHN FRANKLIN BROWN. Richmond, Ind., 1900. pp. 105.

The Ethical Aspect of Lotze's Metaphysics, by VIDA F. MOORE. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1901. pp. 101.

These are interesting and valuable digests of their themes, which speak well for the high quality of the work done in the Philosophical Department of Cornell University, where both were produced.

Friedrich Nietzsche, von JULIUS REINER. Hermann Seeman, Leipzig, 1901. pp. 76.

His life and work as poet and philosopher are first described, and the latter is treated under the captions of religion, woman, the superman and morality.

Lectures on the History of Physiology during the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, by M. FOSTER. University Press, Cambridge, 1901. pp. 310.

These lectures were delivered in the autumn of 1890 at the Cooper Medical College in San Francisco. The writer does not attempt to give a complete history of physiology, even within the period to which he has limited himself, but has selected certain themes that seem to him most striking and important. He has woven in interesting stories of the lives of Vesalius, Harvey, Borelli, Malpighi, Van Helmont, Sylvius, and other writers.

La Morale basée sur la Démographie, par ARSÈNE DUMONT. Schleicher Frères, Paris, 1901. pp. 181.

The chapters are entitled the crisis of morality, the crisis of modern science, the demographic criterion, the love of truth, alcohol, and moralization.

Inductive Sociology, by FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1901. pp. 302.

This book presents a scheme of inductive method, a detailed analysis and classification of social facts, and a tentative formulation of the more obvious laws of social activity,—all as a basis for further inductive studies. The first book treats the elements of social theory; the second, the elements and structure of society. Under the latter, part one deals with the social population; part two, the social mind; part three, organization; and part four, welfare.

The Primer of Political Economy, by S. T. WOOD. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1901. pp. 149.

This volume seeks to lay ground work for political study and explain some of the actual economic phenomena passing through our hands from day to day that their laws, principles and relationships may be more independently studied and more clearly understood. They are addressed to the fourth form of public schools and treat the herdsman of the plains; how oil is obtained; mining, rubber, shoemaking, taxation, coin, banking, stock companies, and many other topics.

Select Documents of English Constitutional History, edited by George Burton Adams and H. Morse Stephens. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1901. pp. 555.

This is to meet the needs of teachers of English constitutional history. The great question in this work, as the previous English selections by Stubbs, Prothero and Gardiner have shown, is to make the proper selection. These authors have followed a plan of their own, and we think with wisdom and discretion.

Notre Armée, von ÉMILE MANCEAU. Bib. Charpentier, Paris, 1901. pp. 425.

This psychological study of the French army considers first the officers, the methods of recruiting, advancement, their relations to the nation; then the sub-officers and soldiers, the instruction of the latter and the duration of military service. The spirit of French military institutions, the constitution of the army, and other topics are treated.

Psychologie d'une Ville, par H. FIERENS-GEVAERT. F. Alcan, Paris, 1901. pp. 189.

This is a psychological study of the town of Bruges, and describes the birth and adolescence of the city, its art, men and events of the thirteenth century, its democracy, realism, painting, luxury, moral life, architecture, etc.

Die Religionen der Völker, von H. BERKENBUSCH. A. Kiepert, Hannover, 1901. pp. 100.

This pamphlet discusses the religion of Babylonians, Phœnicians, Canaanites, Israelites, Arabians, Egyptians, Chinese, East Indians, Iranians, Greeks, Romans, and Germans.

Die Anfänge unserer Religion, von PAUL WERNLE. J. C. B. Mohr, Tübingen, 1901. pp. 410.

Under the origin of religion are discussed Jesus, his calling, the promise, his function as redeemer, the primitive Christian community, Paul, the theology of redemption, the anti-Judaic apologetics, the apocalypse, the development of the church and theology, and piety in the post-apostolic age.

Magic and Religion, by ANDREW LANG. Longmans, Green and Co., New York, 1901. pp. 316.

This is the nineteenth volume of this voluminous author and editor, which the Longmans have published. The writer points out in the first paper the danger of allowing ourselves to be led astray by too ingenious hypotheses. The next two papers strengthen his well known theory that the first traceable form of religion was high and was lowered in the process of evolution. He still polemizes in the forty-five pages against Taylor and Frazer. South African religion, taboos, the ghostly priest, fire walk, cup and ring, cavalry;—these constitute the most important papers.

Die Entwicklung der Religionsbegriffe als Grundlage einer progressiven Religion, von STEFAN VON CZOBEL. Vol. I, pp. 578; Vol. II, Part I, pp. 288. Lotus-Verlag, Leipzig, 1901.

The writer premises that religion begins in the origin of supersensual ideas and a belief in supernatural beings, and gives what he terms a rational formulæ of development, and then treats successively the religion of the Akkadians, Egyptians, Assyrians, Phœnicians, Jews, Medes, Persians, Indians, Greeks, Romans, and finally Christianity. It is a unique attempt to regard the religions of ancient and modern times from the standpoint of evolution.

The Old Testament from the Modern Point of View, by L. W. BATTEN. E. S. Gorham, New York, 1901. pp. 354.

The writer first treats the general arguments against the validity of critical results, then the hexateuch, history, prophets, and psalms, with a final chapter on criticism and the supernatural.

The Life and Literature of the Ancient Hebrews, by LYMAN ABBOTT. Houghton, Mifflin and Co., Boston, 1901. pp. 408.

The chief topics are the Bible as literature, Hebrew history, prehistoric traditions rewritten, book of the covenant, the Deuteronomic code, the canon law, Hebrew fiction, stories retold, a drama of love, a spiritual tragedy, a school of ethical philosophy, a collection of lyrics, preachers of righteousness and redemption, the message of Israel. Two tables, one giving the order of the writings of the Old Testament and the other its chronology, are prefixed.

Leben Jesu, von D. OSCAR HOLTZMANN. J. C. B. Mohr, Tübingen, 1901. pp. 428.

This is a very judicious and learned summary of the sources, turning points, early history, the Baptist, Jesus' baptism, temptation, the nearness of the kingdom, the preaching in Galilee, the calling of the Twelve, the visit to Jerusalem, proclamation as Messiah, death and resurrection.

Studies of the Mind in Christ, by THOMAS ADAMSON. T. and T. Clark, Edinburgh, 1898. pp. 300.

What was the knowledge which our Lord had as a man is a question which can be investigated without disrespect to Christ? We are not at liberty to believe that divinity did the work of humanity or in any respect rendered it less human. From this point of view our author discusses Christ's ignorance; his real and apparent supernatural knowledge; his divine and spiritual knowledge; his knowledge of the Old Testament; of the future; the boundedness of his knowledge; his self guidance; plan; his traits as a miracle worker; and his mental identity after his resurrection.

Is Christ Infallible and the Bible True? by HUGH M'INTOSH. T. and T. Clark, Edinburgh, 1901. pp. 719.

The question which forms the title of this book is for the author the supreme and most urgent question in the world. He does not hold to absolute inerrancy, but throughout his teaching is highly conservative. His work is essentially argumentative, and is directed mainly against the leaders of the liberal school.

The Divinity of Christ. An Argument. Translated from the French of Mgr. Emile Bougaud, by C. L. Currie. William H. Young and Co., New York, 1901. pp. 159.

The author here seeks to present Christianity in a form suited to the present time. He desires to describe its polity and unfold its creed, and assumes throughout that religion only requires to be known to be welcome. It was written when the author was about fifty, and is the product of a soul overflowing with benignity and adoration. The substance of its ten chapters was no doubt often preached, and their point of view is somewhat hortatory.

Jesus Christ and the Social Question, by FRANCIS GREENWOOD PEABODY. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1901. pp. 374.

These seven chapters are somewhat sermonesque, but abound in indications of the author's study of the problems of modern social life, and are predominantly a study of the views of Jesus.

The Historical New Testament. A new translation by James Moffatt. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1901. pp. 726.

The writer has arranged the New Testament in the order of its literary growth and indicated at the same time the chief grounds upon which such order is determined. He has also given us a new translation. It is difficult to speak too highly of the care with which this work is executed. The writer has taken pains to possess himself of most of the authorities and theories bearing upon the subject. His introductions are succinct, and he has constructed many very interesting tables which are perhaps on the whole the best thing in the volume, which ought to be in the possession of every student of the New Testament.

Ad. Harnacks Wesen des Christentums für die christliche Gemeinde geprüft, von D. WILH. WALTHER. A. Deichert, Leipzig, 1901. pp. 168.

This volume, larger than that to the refutation of which it is devoted, Harnack calls the best and ablest of all the many attacks upon his famous lectures to students. The author is the Professor of Theology at Rostock, and especially attacks Harnack's disbelief in miracles; his statement that Jesus brought no essentially new message; that he does not exactly belong in his own gospel; did not arise from the dead; that his death was not an atonement; and that Paul in some respect injured the gospel.

Das Christentum, von D. Ad. Harnack nach dessen sechzehn Vorlesungen, von ED. RUPPRECHT. E. Bertelsmann, Gütersloh, 1901. pp. 278.

These sixteen lectures contain an exceptionally pietistic refutation of Harnack, who is overwhelmingly refuted by dogmatic assertions and well rebuked and reproved.

Das Wesen des Christentums und die Zukunftsreligion, von LUDWIG LEMME. Edwin Runge, Berlin, 1901. pp. 218.

These seventeen discourses on Christian religiosity and the absolute, or future religion, are essentially evangelical. The student and the pietist will find little new here.

The Soul of a Christian, by FRANK GRANGER. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1900. pp. 303.

The writer has saturated himself with Christian mysticism, and has taken some, though too slight, account of modern psychology, and writes chapters on the oversoul, the depths of the soul, its awakening, its dark night, ecstasy, vision and voices, human and divine love, symbol and ritual, inspiration and prophecy, illumination and progress, confession, casuistry mystical theology. He is a man who has had deep religious feeling, and has struggled and groped his way to profound insights and made interesting points of contact between the best type of mysticism and modern psychology. For all those interested in the new field here opening, this volume will be very stimulating, although very unsatisfying.

Christentum und Darwinismus in ihrer Versöhnung, von HERMANN FRANKE. A. Duncker, Berlin, 1901. pp. 128.

This was suggested by Harnack's famous lectures on the essence of Christianity. Accepting this view in the main, the writer contrasts it with evolutionism, but finds that the more liberal the views of Christianity become, the more they harmonize with the development hypothesis. This is traced in the evolution of religion, of revelation, of Christianity, and of morals.

Das Christentum als Religion des Fortschritts, von CHR. A. BUGGE. J. Ricker, Giessen, 1900. pp. 67.

The writer proves his thesis in two ways, both treated in an inspiring way; first, the social programme of Paul, and second, the inspiration of the Bible.

Enthusiasmus und Bussgewalt beim Griechischen Mönchtum, von KARL HOLL. J. C. Hinrichs, Leipzig, 1898. pp. 331.

Enthusiasm among the Greek monks; the discipline of penance and confession are the topics of chief interest here treated.

Monuments of the Early Church, by WALTER LOURIE. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1901. pp. 432.

This interesting volume is fully up to the level of the other six hand-books of archaeology and antiquities, which have so far appeared. Christian cemeteries, the basilica, pictorial art, early painting, sculpture, mosaics, miniatures, the minor arts, and ecclesiastical dress are the leading topics, with 182 illustrations.

Theologie und Metaphysik, von GEORG WOBBERMIN. A. Duncker, Berlin, 1901. pp. 291.

The first part treats of epistemological investigation concerning the idea of metaphysics and its significance for theology. The second part treats of *empirio* criticism as the outcome and self criticism of anti-metaphysical thought as treated from the standpoint of theological interest. The third part deals with the fundamental problems of metaphysics and their importance for theology, especially the problem of the self and causality.

Die Idee des Reiches Gottes in der Theologie, von JOHANNES WEISS. J. Ricker, Giessen, 1901. pp. 155.

This is an amplified lecture delivered at a theological conference in Giessen, and is in a sense supplementary to the author's treatise on Jesus' teachings concerning the Kingdom of God.

La Vie future d'après le Mazdéisme, par NATHAN SÖDERBLOM. (Annales du Musée Guimet, Vol. IX.) Ernest Leroux, Paris, 1901. pp. 447.

This study of comparative eschatology is one of the best of the many excellent productions of this unique institution.

A Century's Progress in Religious Life and Thought, by W. F. ADENBY. Jas. Clarke and Co., London, 1901. pp. 229.

The chief topics here treated are the Oxford movement; the relations between religion and science; Biblical criticism; the imminence of God; the decline of Calvinism; changed views of redemption; with other chapters on preaching and preachers; leading minds of the century, etc. The writer has evidently lived into his subject long and well.

Glauben und Wissen, von EMIL FISCHER. Handel, Bamberg, 1901. pp. 232.

The chief topics are Japanism; woman as a teacher; Goethe's relation to religion; Bible criticism and religious education; the death penalty; is there a life end or purpose? patriotism and Tolstoi, anarchy, faith and knowledge; what is going to happen?

La Crise de la Croissance, par ALBERT BAZAILLAS. Perrin et Cie, Paris, 1901. pp. 307.

The philosophy of certitude and of life according to Olle-Lapreune; the life of belief according to Newman and Arthur Balfour;—these are

the topics in a volume made up of the publication of nine articles here reprinted from recent periodicals.

Die ewigen Wahrheiten im Lichte der heutigen Wissenschaft, von WERNER A. STILLE. R. Friedländer und Sohn, Berlin, 1901. pp. 91.

We have here a study of the theory of knowledge in a somewhat popular form, wherein the writer discourses upon the basal elements of philosophy, the superphysical as seen, *e. g.*, in the laws of number, geometry, and in the physical world, with a final discussion of space, time, materialism and idealism.

Der Wahrheitsgehalt der Religion, von RUDOLF EUCKEN. Veit und Comp, Leipzig, 1900. pp. 448.

The foundation of a universal religion seems to the author to impend, but it encounters obstacles in nature, culture and the uncertainties concerning man's position in the world. He next discusses the future development of the race and the contents of its characteristic religion, and finally distinguishes between the eternal and temporal in Christianity.

The Contents of Religious Consciousness, by JAMES H. LEUBA. *Monist*, July, 1901.

This very interesting article should be read in connection with the author's introductory paper in the *Monist* for January. It is a continuation of his studies in the psychology of religion begun in this *Journal*, Vol. VII, p. 397. It is largely taken up with a description of fourteen interesting typical cases.

Public Worship. A Study in the Psychology of Religion, by JOHN P. HYLAN. Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago, 1901. pp. 94.

This is a thesis for the degree of Ph. D. in Clark University, and is one of the increasing number of studies of religious psychology issued by past and present students here. It is based to some extent upon questionnaire returns, but the writer has given much attention to the literature of the subject, and appends a valuable bibliography. Worship for him is a device for developing the moral control of conduct, and this study was undertaken in order to shed light upon the problem why our churches are not more efficient. An attempt is made to evaluate the modern æsthetic type of worship, and also to explore the influence of science upon religion, which is defined as a feeling of personal responsibility toward the conditions of the environment.

This work, with the volume of Starbuck, the various papers of Leuba, the studies of Daniels, Dawson, Lancaster, Kline and others, are the first fruits of one of the promising new directions of work at Clark University to apply psychology to religion.

Early Conversion, by E. PAYSON HAMMOND. J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co., New York. pp. 232.

This noted child revivalist has here given us an interesting account of his work, the design of which is to show how young people can be early prepared for church membership, with many practical illustrations and stories, and is dedicated to all who believe in early conversion.

The School Hymnal. The Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work, Philadelphia, 1900. pp. 283.

The Presbyterian Board herein completes its series of hymnals intended to cover the whole sphere of public worship in church, chapel and school.

For Sunday School Workers, by A. F. SCHAUFFLER. With a foreword by the late Dwight L. Moody. W. A. Wilde Co., Boston, 1901. pp. 283.

Like all the author's other publications, this book is largely made up of talks to Sunday School teachers. The last half of the book is in part written by other hands, and Rev. A. H. McKinney contributes three interesting chapters on the study of the child. On the whole it is a volume of devices and exhortation, and deals little with pedagogical principles.

Mission Problems and Mission Methods in South China, by J. CAMPBELL GIBSON. Oliphant, Anderson and Ferrier, Edinburgh, 1901. pp. 332.

These are lectures given by appointment of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland. Interesting are the chapters on Chinese literature, philosophy and religion, and the first three stages of mission work. The writer's field of view is limited to that of the English Presbyterian mission. The book contains sixteen illustrations.

Das Spättere Judenthum als Vorstufe des Christenthums, von W. BALDENSPERGER. J. Ricker, Giessen, 1900. pp. 30.

Das Biblische Paradies, von B. POERTNER. Franz Kirchheim, Mainz, 1901. pp. 36.

Die Offenbarung im Gnosticismus, von RUDOLF LIECHTENHAN. Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht, Göttingen, 1901. pp. 168.

Kultus- und Geschlechterreligion, von JOH. JÜNGST. J. Ricker, Giessen, 1901. pp. 79.

Die Motive des Glaubens an die Gebetserbörung im Alten Testament, von JUSTUS KÖBERLE. A. Deichert, Leipzig, 1901. pp. 30.

Die Geburts- und Kindheitsgeschichte Jesu Luc. 1, 5-11, 52, von A. HILGENFELD. pp. 177-235.

Das Wesen des Christenthums, von GEORG REINHOLD. Jos. Roth, Stuttgart, 1901. pp. 96.

Beiträge zur Geschichte und Erklärung des Neuen Testamentes, von C. F. GEORG HEINRICI. Dürr, Leipzig, 1900. pp. 81.

Lehrbuch der Neutestamentlichen Theologie, von HEINRICH JULIUS HOLTZMANN. Vol. II, pp. 532. J. C. B. Mohr, Freiburg, i. B., 1897.

Zwei akademische Vorlesungen über Grundprobleme der systematischen Theologie, von GEORG WOBBERMIN. Alex. Duncker, Berlin, 1899. pp. 43.

Das Mönchthum seine Ideale und seine Geschichte, von ADOLF HARNACK. J. Ricker, Giessen, 1901. pp. 60.

The Philosophy of Religion in England and America, by ALFRED CALDECOTT. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1901. pp. 434.

Die Selbständigkeit der Dogmatik gegenüber der Religionsphilosophie, von LUDWIG IHMELS. A. Deichert, Leipzig, 1901. pp. 34.